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SUGAR
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1968-69 SUGAR CROP

LARGEST EVER

World sugar production in 1968-69 set another record: 75.7 million short tons, raw value, representing an increase of 4 percent over the 1967-68 crop of 72.8 million tons. This record crop was accomplished despite unfavorable weather conditions in some of the larger producing countries.

Although total world sugar production set a new high in 1968-69, some producing areas suffered setbacks due to climatic conditions, primarily drought. Among those countries or areas, hit hardest were Puerto Rico, Cuba, Peru, and South Africa. Offsetting these poor harvests were record or near record productions in the United States (beet), Dominican Republic, France, India, and Australia.

The International Sugar Agreement became effective, provisionally, on January 1, 1969. The International Sugar Council met in London at the end of May. At that time quotas at 90 percent of the basic quota were retained. This amounted to 7,750,000 metric tons. Shortfalls on this basis were declared for 378,000 tons; nevertheless, available supplies are still expected to exceed requirements by about $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Prices for world-market sugar have risen considerably since September 1968 and have been averaging slightly less than 4 cents per pound for the past several months.

Production of noncentrifugal sugar was up 14 percent in 1968-69 over that of the previous year. This increase is attributed to India's large crop, which represents about 64 percent of total production.

World molasses production for the 1968-69 year is estimated at 19,450,000 metric tons (3.64 billion gallons). This is 2.6 percent larger than in the previous year.

Production Notes on Selected Countries

North and South America

Guatemala. Sugar production in 1968-69 is currently estimated at 200,000 short tons, up 25 percent over the previous year's production. Although the Guatemalan Ministry of Economy had established a goal of 185,000 tons for 1968-69, the Sugar Producers Association was able to obtain authorization to produce 15,000 additional tons of sugar. Domestic consumption of centrifugal sugar in 1968-69 is estimated at 117,600 tons, an increase of 1.5 percent over the previous year.

Colombia. Production of centrifugal sugar is estimated to increase by 7 percent in 1968-69 over 1967-68. Although there is not a consumption trend in Colombia, it is estimated at about 502,000 short tons in 1968-69. One of the sugar mills in the Cauca Valley recently requested a loan of $500,000 from the Export-Import Bank to improve its facilities.

Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic, after experiencing one of the lowest production periods in recent years during 1967-68, expects to produce an estimated 900,000 short tons of sugar in 1968-69, or 22 percent more than in the previous year. Most of the decline in production in 1967-68 was due to the severe drought in late 1967 and early 1968, but ample rainfall during 1968-69 indicates that this year's harvest will be much higher. With this higher sugar production, the Dominican Republic should have no problem meeting its export commitments and supplying the expanding domestic market.

The major concern of the state-owned mills (Consejo Estatal del Azucar-CEA) continues to be the reduction of production costs. During 1968, CEA invested a considerable amount of money in modernizing and improving its cane lands and mills. An irrigation system for the Porvenir and Santa Fe mill areas was begun in 1968 and, when finished, it will provide water for nearly 13,000 acres. Another irrigation project at the Boca Chica mill, covering about 4,000 acres, is to get underway in 1969. The CEA is also employing a more systematic program of replanting its cane fields and mechanizing field operations.

Jamaica. Sugar production should be down slightly in 1968-69 compared to the previous year. Although weather conditions have been favorable for this year's crop, the sugar industry has been plagued with other problems; i.e., strikes by mill workers; cane destroyed by fires in the fields; and generally a late-maturing crop. All of this has had an effect on the sucrose content of the cane. There are currently 16 sugar mills in operation in Jamaica but there is a possibility that 2 of these mills may close at the end of this season.

Nicaragua. Production of sugar in Nicaragua for 1968-69 is estimated to be about 17 percent above the 1967-68 output. The harvested cane area in 1968-69 totaled 62,000 acres, up about 13 percent over the previous year, and the amount of sugar produced is estimated at 137,000 short tons. Additional plantings and better-than-average weather conditions in the Pacific Zone have contributed to the increased production, more than offsetting the production decline in the extremely wet Atlantic Zone.

Mexico. Mexican sugar production in 1968-69 is estimated at 2,570,000 short tons, representing a slight increase over the previous year's production. Three-fourths of Mexico's sugar production is consumed in the domestic market. Per capita consumption in 1968 was estimated at 73 pounds. It has been reported widely in Mexico that the sugar industry may shortly be restructured, possibly involving government acquisition of all the mills. At this time the government operates about 60 percent of the sugar mills.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad has an estimated 95,000 acres planted in sugarcane. Of this acreage, 54,000 acres is estate cane and the remainder is held by small farmers. Trinidad's per capita consumption now averages about 87 pounds of raw sugar annually. With the opening of new plants for the manufacture of jams and other confectioneries, per capita consumption is expected to increase considerably in the near future.

Haiti. Sugar production for 1968-69 is currently estimated at 60,000 short tons, up 7 percent over the previous year's crop. Total domestic sugar consumption is up slightly. Almost all is consumed directly, as there is little industrial use of sugar in Haiti.

The Haitian American Sugar Company mill in Port-au-Prince continues to be the country's leading centrifugal sugar producer. Haiti's only other centrifugal mill currently in operation is located at Les Cayes on the south coast. Work has begun on establishing a mill east of Cap-Haitien on the north coast. Sugarcane has been produced in this area for a number of years, and the cane has been crushed in various small installations to produce noncentrifugal sugar and alcohol. The new mill may be in operation by the 1970 crushing season.

Peru. The worst drought in 50 years, which occurred in the more important producing areas of Peru in 1968, together with the late arrival of irrigation water in 1969, is expected to result in an 18-percent decrease in sugar production during 1968-69. Production for 1968-69 is currently estimated at 698,000 short tons, compared with 836,000 tons in the previous year. Reductions in sugar production so far in 1969 by the more important mills has ranged from 6 to 34 percent. Recent rains have now significantly improved growing conditions, and sugar production in 1969-70 could possibly exceed that in 1968-69 by 20 percent.

The sugar industry of Peru is conducted entirely on a commercial basis by individual firms, and it is the most important foreign exchange earner in the agriculture sector. It is estimated that some 40,000 to 50,000 workers are directly dependent upon the sugar industry; when members of the workers' families are considered, between 250,000 and 300,000 individuals depend on it for a livelihood. The basic policy of the sugar industry is to produce enough sugar to meet domestic requirements and the U.S. quota. In recent years the industry has modernized and made efforts to utilize the byproducts of the sugar industry by producing paper and operating cattle feedlots.

Chile. Sugarbeet area planted for the 1968-69 crop is estimated to be down about 12 percent, compared to the 1967-68 area planted. This decrease in acreage resulted mainly from drought conditions in the Provinces of Talca, Nuble, and Linares. Sugarbeet production is expected to be down about 17 percent compared with the previous year's harvest. As sugar production in 1968-69 is from the 1967-68 beet crop, it has been estimated at 207,000 short tons.

The Government of Chile will continue to assist the sugarbeet farmers who have been affected by the drought, granting them credits for irrigation, fertilizers, and seeds. Two new sugarbeet plants have been planned for Rapaco and Curico. The plant at Rapaco, scheduled to open in 1970, will have a capacity of 1,100 short tons per day and will produce about 16,500 tons of refined sugar during the season. The plant at Curico should begin operation in 1972 and will have an initial capacity of 3,300 tons of beets per day; this will later be increased to about 4,900 tons.

Brazil. Total sugar production will probably be up slightly in 1968-69 compared to the previous year. A serious lack of rainfall in the State of Sao Paulo during 1968 reduced sugarcane yields. Although this year's production has been set back by weather conditions, Brazil has a large potential for producing sugarcane. The present installed sugar industrial capacity is estimated at 5.6 million short tons for a 150-day milling period.

Argentina. The Argentine Government is succeeding in its objective of reducing excessive stocks through control of production. However, because of a lack of efficiency in sugar production, high costs continue to require export subsidies, which are financed by a special tax on domestic consumption. Large sums of money have been provided to several mills to enable them to continue operating and to avert social and economic hardships on the population in the area of the mills. The Secretary of Domestic Commerce has increased the 1969 sugar production quota of 800,000 metric tons by an additional 50,000 tons, which will be exported to the world market. Also, it was announced that a special increase in production quotas would be allowed to certain producers who were deprived of their market by special circumstances back in 1965.

El Salvador. Planted acreage for all purposes in 1968-69 is estimated at about the same level as in the previous year. Production of sugarcane is expected to decline from last year's level largely because of unusually dry weather at the start of the growing season. No significant increase in plantings is expected in the next several years.

Europe

Spain. In 1968-69 Spain harvested a record sugarbeet crop as a result of expanded acreage and higher yields. This was accomplished despite droughts in some of the major producing areas, such as Aragon and Eastern Andalusia. Increased use of fertilizers, prolonged artificial irrigation as late as October, and increased mechanization are the three most important recent developments in Spain's sugarbeet production. Cuba continues to be Spain's principal sugar supplier, providing three-fourths of total imports.

Yugoslavia. The sugarbeet area harvested in 1968 is officially estimated at 79,000 hectares, down 26 percent from 102,000 hectares in 1967. This represents a continued decrease in the sugarbeet area following the record 106,000 hectares harvested in 1966. The main reason for this decline is the unfavorable financial position of the Yugoslav sugar industry brought on by large stocks and a very slow rate of increased domestic consumption. The sugar industry in 1968 cut the contracting area for beet production to allow some reduction of sugar stocks. At the same time the industry continued its pressure on the government to reduce the importation of sugar.

Austria. The total sugarbeet area harvested in 1968 was 4 percent higher than the previous year but beet production declined by about 3.6 percent. General growing conditions were not good for the growing of sugarbeets. Extreme drought conditions prevailed until the middle of July, which retarded the growth of the crop, and substantial damage in major beet-growing areas led to the replanting of about one-fourth of sugarbeet acreage. Also, inadequate sunshine in the weeks preceding the harvest adversely affected sucrose formation, which gave a lower sugar production.

Italy. Italy's 1968 sugarbeet area has been revised to 306,000 hectares, 11 percent below the 1967 record planting. The decline in the north took place in the Veneto and Emilia-Romagna regions, northeast and south of the Po Valley area, where approximately 27,000 hectares of sugarbeet area were shifted to wheat and some to rice. In the south the biggest reduction took place in the Puglia region, where about 14 percent of the sugarbeet area was planted in wheat and vegetables.

Sugarbeet production totaled approximately 11,460,000 metric tons, a decline of 15 percent compared to 1967. The average polarization of saccharose was 13.21 degrees, 7 percent below 1967 and the lowest during the last 20 years. While the decline of sugarbeet output was attributed to the smaller area planted, the big drop in sugar content was due mainly to adverse weather conditions, which also caused considerable fungus damage to the leaves.

Proposals designed to keep the sugar prices in the EC at their present levels and to reduce the sugar production quota in the whole community have caused great concern in Italy. The Italian Government is now planning to send a sugar committee to Brussels to negotiate the following: (1) to maintain Italy's annual sugar production quota at current levels and (2) to utilize domestically the 40,000 tons of refined sugar left from the previous year's production, which is slated for export during 1968-69.

Turkey. The 1968-69 sugarbeet area was down approximately 23,000 hectares compared to 1967-68. Due to large stocks of sugar and unfavorable prices in the world market, the Turkish Government reduced sugarbeet plantings but the beet yield was higher than in the previous year as a result of better application of fertilizers and other improved cultivation practices. Domestic consumption of sugar is expected to increase by 6 percent over that of the previous year because of population growth and increased per capita consumption.

The Turkish Government plans to produce sugar only for the domestic market because of the present world price situation. However, present production is still above local requirements, and in order to prevent further increases in beet acreage and sugar production the government has kept sugarbeet prices at the same levels for the last 3 years and has taken some measures to limit planting.

Netherlands. The 1968-69 harvest was extremely difficult because of wet fields, and a shortage of beets caused some mills to nearly close down at times. The extraction rate was low, and production was off slightly from that of the previous year on an expanded acreage. The 1968-69 production quota under the EC sugar regulations is set at 550,000 metric tons of sugar. Overproduction for 1968-69 is currently estimated at 225,000 tons which is the amount the Netherlands sugar industry is allowed to have as an overproduction in a 3-year period of 1968-69/1970-71. Thus, if sugar production in the next two seasons remains at the same level as in the last two seasons, beet growers and the sugar industry will have great losses since the overproduction is not worth more than the world market price.

France. Sugarbeet production for 1968-69 is currently estimated at 17,300,000 metric tons, up about 37 percent from the previous year's production. Area planted for all purposes was 399,000 hectares, up by about 27 percent compared to last year. Domestic consumption of sugar continues its upward trend, and this should continue for the next several years.

Sweden. The 1968 sugarbeet crop was the largest on record since 1961 due to favorable growing conditions. The 1969 crop will be limited to no more than 40,000 hectares. Beet yield per hectare may decline as much as 10 percent from the average due to unfavorable spring weather.

Africa

South Africa. Although sugar production in 1968-69 is lower than the two previous seasons, it is the third highest in the industry's history. The decline in production is attributed to increased cane cutting in 1967-68, which was the last season for the establishment of farm mean peaks by old growers, and the effect of drought.

During 1967-68, domestic consumption dropped, mainly because of the 1966 and 1967 price increases on household sugar and competition from glucose in industrial usage. Domestic consumption in 1968-69 is expected to increase by 4 percent.

Uganda. According to information available, area devoted to cane sugar production in 1968 was about 46,000 acres, up about 1,000 acres from 1967. Sugar acreage and production can be expected to continue to increase over the next several years. If the Bunyoro scheme, a plan for the development of 21,000 acres in the Bunyoro District, is implemented, the total acreage in sugarcane would expand by almost 50 percent and total sugar production could rise by one-third.

Kenya. The 1968-69 Kenyan sugar production is currently estimated at about 56 percent higher than the previous year's. This increased production is due in part to the Chemilil factory, which started operating in July 1968, and to increased production at Ramisi, Muhoroni, and Miwani. The consumption of centrifugal sugar increased about 13 percent in 1968-69 and should continue to rise in the future along with the improved standard of living.

Asia and Oceania

Philippines. Production during the 1968-69 crop year is currently estimated at 1,755,000 short tons, which is about the same as last year's production. Officials of the Philippines Sugar Quota Administration consider damage from several typhoons and prolonged drought in the major producing areas of the Visayas as the major reasons why sugar production did not increase in 1968-69. While adverse weather has set back the Philippine sugar expansion effort during the current crop year, the long-term outlook is for a considerable expansion in production. Seven of the 14 contemplated new sugar centrals should be completed by the end of the 1969-70 crop year, and relief from the current tight supply situation can be expected in the following year.

The Philippine Government has taken a strong stand in favor of expansion of the sugar industry, largely through financial backing from the Philippine National Bank and active production expansion programs of the Philippine Sugar Institute. In addition to the construction of new centrals, the government proposes to undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, the following: propagation and miltiplication of high-yielding varieties of sugarcane; increasing the use of fertilizers; improvement of irrigation and drainage; intensification of extension work; and the synchronization of farm and mill operations.

Australia. The 1968-69 Australian sugarcane season was a record one, with extremely favorable weather conditions prevailing in virtually all Queensland areas during the entire season. The only areas that did not experience good weather conditions were northern New South Wales, where production was disappointing, and a small area in southern Queensland, where three mills failed to reach their production quotas. All other mills in Queensland produced in excess of their mill production quota allocations. The outlook for the 1969-70 season is not as promising, as the dry period which was beneficial to the previous year's harvesting continued over most of Queensland and northern New South Wales during the past 6 months.

Following the period of rapid expansion in the Australian sugar industry during 1964-66, the industry is now in a period of consolidation. Because of the current world sugar situation, there is little interest in increasing production at this time. The sugar industry will continue to keep raw sugar output strictly controlled through individual farm cane production quotas and raw sugar production allocations to each mill.

Thailand. The highlight of the 1968-69 sugar season was the issuance of the new Sugar Act for cane and sugar production and sugar-industry development. The aim of this act is to bring sugarcane and sugar production under control and bring supply into line with demand. Thailand has indicated that it will not become a member of the International Sugar Agreement at this time.

Japan. Japan continues to depend on imports for the bulk of its sugar requirements. In 1969 Cuba will be the major supplier, followed by Australia. Consumption of sugar is expected to continue increasing at about 4 to 6 percent annually because of rising incomes. Per capita consumption is still low compared to other advanced countries.

Current government policies to support domestic sugar producers by controlling all sugar prices will likely continue for the foreseeable future. To cope with the overproduction of rice, the government is encouraging rice producers to switch to other crops. They anticipate that in Hokkaido 400 hectares will be diverted from rice to sugarbeets, and in the Southwest Islands of Kagoshima Prefecture 200 hectares will be diverted.

India. Area planted to sugarcane in 1968-69 increased about 30 percent over that of the previous year. Cane production is currently estimated to be up 25 percent. The main reasons for these increases have been higher cane prices for farmers in 1967-68, favorable weather conditions during most of the season, increased irrigation, and the increased use of fertilizers.

India has 202 sugar mills and, with the exception of one, all were working in 1968-69. Total sugar production will be up this season because of improved mill performance, as more cane was available; lower prices for gur and khandsari types; and the continuation of partial decontrol of sugar, which currently permits mills to sell 30 percent of their total annual production in the open market. To date, there is no commercial beet sugar production in India. But, according to plans sponsored by the U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, commercial production of beet sugar will start for the first time in 1970. Two sugar mills in U.P., one in Meerut District and the other in Nainital District near Pantnagar, have reportedly placed orders for the construction of diffusion plants for processing beet sugar.

The partial decontrol of sugar introduced in 1967-68 is to continue through 1968-69. However, the price and distribution controls were extended to cover 70 percent of the mills' annual production in 1968-69, while the mills' entitlement to sell in the free market was reduced from 40 to 30 percent. The Fourth Plan production target for sugar has been tentatively fixed at 4.7 million metric tons by 1973-74, 4.2 million tons for the domestic market and the remainder for export. The industry's current installed capacity is about 3.[illegible] million tons, and new plants with a total of 1.4 million tons capacity are proposed to be installed in the next five years.

Molasses

In 1968-69, the world production of industrial molasses is estimated at 19,450,000 metric tons, up about 3 percent over the previous year's output. The use of molasses in industrial products and livestock feeds continues to increase.

Australia. Production of molasses during the 1968-69 season is estimated at 498,000 metric tons. About 30 percent of the current year's production will be exported, about 40 percent will be used in distilleries, and the remainder will be utilized by livestock feed manufacturers and for other minor industrial uses.

Jamaica. Production of molasses is up slightly compared to last year. Consumption continues in line with the general upward trend of recent years, with a larger amount being used by distilleries.

India. Production of molasses is currently estimated to be up about 25 percent over last year's. A major portion of the molasses produced by the gur and khandsari industries is not generally available for industrial utilization or export because of the scattered nature of the cottage industries.

Philippines. A sharp increase in molasses production during 1967-68 added significantly to year-end stocks. Despite a 30-percent increase in domestic consumption and modest increases in exports, it is estimated that year-end stocks were 63,185 metric tons, up 118 percent from a year earlier. It is forecast that stock levels will be maintained near this relatively higher level during the 1968-69 crop year, but a projected increase in exports could result in some reduction.

United Kingdom. Production of molasses from the U. K. sugarbeet crop is forecast at 335,000 metric tons, up slightly from the previous year's record crop. The British Sugar Corporation has, in recent years, been expanding its production of dried molasses pulp for animal feed.

United States. Mainland production of industrial molasses, including citrus and hydrol, totaled an estimated 1,575,000 metric tons in 1968-69, up slightly from the previous year's production. Expected output in Hawaii and Puerto Rico in 1968-69 is 535 tons, compared to 587 tons in 1967-68. Molasses prices during the 1968 trading year declined compared to 1967 due to territorial shipments and imports. Also, competition from lower-priced feedgrains helped to weaken molasses prices.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet)	155	163	149	133
Mexico	1,899	2,679	2,536	2,570
United States				
Continental (beet)	2,774	2,860	2,694	3,535
Continental (cane)	934	1,215	1,457	1,212
Hawaii	1,122	1,191	1,232	1,235
Puerto Rico	999	818	645	475
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	12	0	0	0
British Honduras	33	65	71	69
Costa Rica	91	143	159	150
El Salvador	79	138	149	122
Guatemala	137	200	160	200
Honduras	29	50	55	65
Nicaragua	97	114	117	137
Panama	42	68	76	85
Cuba	5,596	6,200	5,500	5,200
Dominican Republic	852	896	735	900
Antigua	24	5	1	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	50
Barbados 4/	200	225	178	162
Guadeloupe	165	160	155	161
Haiti	70	60	56	60
Jamaica	524	502	498	480
Martinique	85	52	41	47
St. Kitts	47	44	39	43
Trinidad and Tobago	258	222	268	281
Total North America	16,224	18,070	16,971	17,372
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina	950	1,001	844	1,006
Bolivia	66	100	120	125
Brazil	3,815	4,807	4,922	4,942
Chile (beet)	88	131	178	207
Colombia	421	635	743	797
Ecuador	162	185	205	235
Guyana	359	385	355	403
Paraguay	40	43	43	40
Peru	878	823	836	698
Surinam	12	20	19	20
Uruguay (beet and cane)	53	69	37	68
Venezuela	325	421	392	450
Total South America	7,169	8,620	8,694	8,991
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria	312	393	331	322
Belgium and Luxembourg	497	459	634	650
Denmark 5/	341	352	363	376
Finland	58	62	58	55
France	2,309	1,967	1,905	2,608
Germany, West	1,980	2,109	2,271	2,218
Greece 6/ 7/	30	126	133	105
Ireland	156	123	166	178
Italy	1,082	1,513	1,804	1,420
Netherlands	620	633	828	790
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira (beet and cane)	19	23	23	25
Spain (cane and beet)	560	679	692	804
Sweden	312	252	283	323
Switzerland	44	65	71	73
United Kingdom	988	1,030	1,075	1,086
Total West Europe (beet and cane)	9,308	9,786	10,637	11,033

Continued -

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:				
Albania 7/	14	18	17	17
Bulgaria 7/	207	375	338	300
Czechoslovakia 7/	1,160	1,021	1,000	1,005
Germany, East 7/	869	748	820	815
Hungary	492	528	495	500
Poland	1,693	1,853	2,100	2,000
Romania	408	536	500	485
Yugoslavia	323	635	540	433
Total East Europe	5,166	5,714	5,810	5,555
Total Europe (beet and cane)	14,474	15,500	16,447	16,588
USSR (Europe and Asia)	7,623	10,304	11,503	11,622
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia	67	82	80	80
United Arab Republic	401	385	410	425
Congo (Kinshasa)	38	39	50	50
Kenya 7/	41	56	71	111
Malagasy Republic	110	117	120	125
Mauritius	559	704	658	689
Mozambique	183	220	207	276
Reunion	246	240	250	275
Rhodesia 8/	95	290	150	132
Tanzania 7/ 11/	51	90	95	100
Uganda 7/	128	157	156	163
Swaziland 10/	105	163	165	170
South Africa, Republic of 9/	1,233	1,794	2,009	1,659
Other Africa 12/	154	487	484	540
Total Africa	3,411	4,824	4,905	4,795
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane)	185	394	508	600
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	639	773	872	778
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	1,026	1,800	2,000	2,200
Taiwan	991	884	838	953
Burma	66	86	90	90
India 13/	3,694	3,039	3,094	4,000
Indonesia	708	661	716	750
Japan (beet and cane)	229	380	427	457
Pakistan (beet and cane)	225	510	498	560
Philippines	1,704	1,718	1,759	1,755
Ryukyu Islands 14/	161	215	243	265
Thailand	212	271	264	356
Other Asia (beet and cane) 15/	101	132	113	122
Total Asia	9,941	10,863	11,422	12,886
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,806	2,564	2,556	3,055
Fiji Islands	266	392	350	425
Total Oceania	2,072	2,956	2,906	3,480
World Total (cane)	34,382	40,087	39,542	41,266
World Total (beet)	26,532	31,050	33,306	34,468
World Total (cane and beet)	60,914	71,137	72,848	75,734

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ 1960-61 through 1964-65 average includes 3,000 tons each for St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and 50,000 tons for Bahamas in 1968-69. 5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden, and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/ Two year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 12/ Other Africa includes Algeria, Afars-Issas, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 13/ Includes khandsari. 14/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia." 15/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iran, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica	76	44	44	45
El Salvador	24	31	29	33
Guatemala	38	46	53	53
Mexico	136	130	127	130
Nicaragua	22	18	18	18
Panama	4	4	4	4
Total	300	273	275	283
South America:				
Colombia	683	749	738	716
Ecuador	38	39	44	44
Peru	26	14	14	13
Venezuela	53	39	42	42
Total	800	841	838	815
Asia:				
Burma	163	160	160	160
China, Mainland	417	700	800	800
Taiwan	24	24	24	24
India	4,995	5,511	4,960	6,063
Indonesia	334	330	330	340
Japan	24	8	8	5
Pakistan	768	616	726	706
Philippines	51	62	60	60
Ryukyu Islands	15	15	15	15
Thailand	148	182	198	215
Vietnam	36	40	40	40
Total	6,975	7,648	7,321	8,428
Total of above	8,075	8,762	8,434	9,526

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.
2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65, and annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North and Central America:				
Canada 2/	57	66	33	34
Costa Rica	19	32	33	32
Cuba 3/	1,211	1,200	1,120	1,100
Dominican Republic	297	272	205	277
El Salvador	22	44	50	43
Guatemala	38	53	52	69
Haiti	21	20	20	20
Jamaica	168	160	152	162
Mexico	710	1,015	842	900
Nicaragua	32	31	32	37
Panama	16	45	45	50
Trinidad and Tobago	94	77	81	88
United States, Mainland	1,380	1,538	1,550	1,575
Hawaii	296	319	330	335
Puerto Rico	324	330	257	200
Other	164	176	187	170
Total	4,849	5,378	4,989	5,092
South America:				
Argentina	378	299	291	285
Brazil	1,306	1,432	1,468	1,497
Chile	17	22	35	51
Colombia	102	145	170	187
Guyana	115	137	134	144
Peru 2/	251	246	250	220
Uruguay	19	21	15	26
Venezuela 2/	133	170	177	180
Other	114	176	185	185
Total	2,435	2,648	2,725	2,775
Europe:				
Austria	70	81	70	68
Belgium and Luxembourg	102	98	137	140
Denmark	80	57	95	102
Finland	20	24	22	20
France	504	428	433	590
Germany, West	4/ 462	447	515	510
Greece	13	38	39	33
Ireland	38	23	33	36
Italy	270	511	557	468
Netherlands	129	131	218	200
Spain	170	200	214	227
Sweden	71	59	68	86
Switzerland	10	13	15	16
United Kingdom	278	287	333	335
Total West Europe	2,217	2,397	2,749	2,831

(Continued)

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65, and annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 1/ (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe (continued):				
Hungary	135	170	135	140
Poland	383	460	500	475
Romania	5/ 109	139	125	115
Yugoslavia	77	130	184	145
Other East Europe	569	560	480	460
Total East Europe	1,273	1,459	1,424	1,335
Total Europe	3,490	3,856	4,173	4,166
USSR (Europe and Asia)	2,003	2,403	2,483	2,500
Africa:				
Angola	16	17	18	20
Mauritius	121	133	130	135
Mozambique	53	65	60	80
South Africa, Republic of	227	408	454	376
United Arab Republic 6/	166	168	160	165
Other Africa	272	366	347	375
Total	855	1,157	1,169	1,151
Asia:				
China, Taiwan	173	230	240	250
India	1,076	700	800	1,000
Indonesia	176	185	195	200
Iran	39	78	100	115
Japan	2/ 50	37	39	39
Philippines	444	443	503	500
Thailand	146	161	148	196
Turkey	131	164	193	168
Other Asia	282	660	680	700
Total	2,517	2,658	2,898	3,168
Oceania:				
Australia	340	438	433	498
Fiji	60	96	85	100
Total	400	534	518	598
Total world	16,549	18,634	18,955	19,450

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ Four-year average. 5/ Three-year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season in 46 countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69

Continent and country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season				
		Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 2/
		1,000 short tons, raw value				
North America:						
Canada	September 1	141	253	268	257	263
Costa Rica	October 1	11	22	27	30	41
El Salvador	November 1	2	30	30	62	77
Guatemala	November 1	4	6	18	40	41
Mexico	November 1	316	278	394	645	604
Nicaragua	January 1	5	1	1	1	1
U. S. and Insular Areas	October 1	1,220	1,612	1,337	1,458	1,576
Caribbean:						
Barbados	January 1	5	10	3	8	2
Dominican Republic	December 1	71	58	61	104	20
Haiti	January 1	14	36	25	5	3
Jamaica	January 1	13	6	23	41	32
Trinidad and Tobago	January 1	3	4	4	2	2
Total		1,805	2,316	2,191	2,653	2,662
South America:						
Argentina	June 1	204	99	478	570	328
Brazil	June 1	506	831	1,827	1,760	1,745
Chile	April 1	50	78	78	107	103
Colombia	May 1	41	59	40	39	57
Ecuador	July 1	55	96	117	112	115
Guyana	August 1	10	30	15	21	8
Peru	January 1	85	192	242	143	66
Uruguay	October 1	3	14	30	55	23
Venezuela	September 1	66	136	174	210	202
Total		1,020	1,535	3,001	3,017	2,647
Europe:						
Austria	October 1	67	105	24	79	11
Belgium	October 1	30	118	106	78	36
Denmark	October 1	76	78	35	91	90
Finland	August 1	51	83	75	105	115
France	October 1	496	597	810	659	358
Germany, West	October 1	465	803	430	1,107	1,168
Greece	July 1	55	81	77	77	95
Ireland	October 1	52	14	77	102	124
Italy	August 1	371	285	200	322	546
Netherlands	October 1	107	128	93	111	210
Spain	July 1	158	129	140	145	282
Sweden	October 1	127	90	58	43	48
Switzerland	October 1	159	132	157	181	208
United Kingdom	September 1	680	515	595	585	666
Yugoslavia	September 1	159	333	354	643	684
Total		3,053	3,491	3,231	4,328	4,641
Africa:						
Mauritius	June 1	9	19	8	12	12
U.A.R. (Egypt)	November 1	105	113	200	110	27
South Africa, Republic of	May 1	129	59	11	55	85
Total		243	191	219	177	124
Asia:						
India	November 1	704	918	1,177	673	661
Iran	October 1	421	590	550	480	515
Japan	October 1	169	575	280	238	278
Philippines, Republic of	October 1	202	136	20	118	98
Thailand	November 1	108	77	55	44	13
Turkey	August 1	145	270	258	390	539
Total		1,749	2,566	2,340	1,943	2,104
Australia	June 1	192	169	270	248	268
Total of above		8,062	10,268	11,252	12,366	12,446

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column.
2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SUGARBEETS: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, crops years 1967-68 and 1968-69

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69 2/	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69 2/	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	short tons	short tons	short tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons
North America:									
Canada	90	83	80	13.1	13.0	13.3	1,181	1,081	1,063
United States	1,153	1,122	1,417	17.2	17.1	17.9	19,819	19,199	25,422
Total	1,243	1,205	1,497	16.9	16.8	17.7	21,000	20,280	26,485
South America:									
Chile	35	72	77	17.0	16.0	17.1	596	1,155	1,315
Uruguay	31	37	44	10.5	6.5	12.0	327	241	527
Total	66	109	121	14.0	12.8	15.2	923	1,396	1,842
Europe:									
Austria	108	104	109	17.9	21.3	19.6	1,936	2,211	2,134
Belgium	151	193	222	19.3	20.6	20.4	2,907	3,985	4,528
Denmark	142	130	129	16.9	18.1	18.5	2,400	2,358	2,390
Finland	44	38	36	10.5	10.1	10.0	460	382	360
France	956	714	924	16.4	19.4	20.6	15,723	13,889	19,070
Germany, West	734	737	745	17.3	20.5	20.6	12,693	15,088	15,377
Ireland	78	64	64	13.0	16.5	18.4	1,016	1,054	1,176
Italy	573	853	756	14.5	17.4	16.7	8,304	14,889	12,632
Netherlands	200	247	256	20.3	22.6	22.1	4,051	5,593	5,651
Spain	357	400	432	11.1	11.8	11.6	3,950	4,725	5,015
Sweden	114	102	101	15.8	19.4	9.1	1,797	1,982	2,180
Switzerland	15	21	22	18.8	22.2	21.6	282	466	476
United Kingdom	431	457	465	15.6	16.6	16.9	6,706	7,588	7,847
Total West Europe	3,903	4,060	4,261	15.9	18.3	18.5	62,225	74,210	78,836
Bulgaria	175	151	123	9.4	14.8	13.1	1,643	2,240	1,609
Czechoslovakia	620	504	437	13.0	16.7	17.9	8,061	8,445	7,804
Germany, East	560	516	506	11.3	14.8	13.7	6,315	7,659	6,914
Hungary	316	251	254	10.7	14.7	14.6	3,387	3,697	3,701
Poland	1,020	1,072	1,025	11.9	16.0	15.9	12,153	17,109	16,292
Romania	442	435	457	7.2	9.7	8.2	3,187	4,222	3,748
Yugoslovia	205	252	195	12.2	16.1	16.4	2,511	4,056	3,208
Total East Europe	3,338	3,181	2,997	11.2	14.9	14.4	37,257	47,428	43,276
Total Europe	7,241	7,241	7,258	13.7	16.8	16.8	99,482	121,638	122,112
USSR	8,495	9,382	8,797	7.2	10.2	11.7	61,208	96,022	103,175
Asia:									
Japan	116	143	133	10.8	15.0	17.2	1,248	2,142	2,284
Turkey	388	368	309	10.2	15.7	16.8	3,964	5,790	5,198
Total	504	511	442	10.3	15.5	16.9	5,212	7,932	7,482
Grand total	17,549	18,448	18,115	10.7	13.4	14.4	187,825	247,268	261,096

1/ Quantity processed. 2/ Preliminary.

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SUGARCANE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 crop-years 1967-68 and 1968-69

	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69 1/	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69 1/	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	short tons	short tons	short tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons
North America:									
North									
United States									
Florida and Louisiana	426	484	465	26.3	30.3	29.0	11,203	14,653	13,487
Hawaii	112	112	112	88.1	98.6	102.7	9,870	11,046	11,508
Puerto Rico	315	263	253	32.0	31.0	31.6	10,068	8,160	8,000
Central									
Costa Rica 2/	64	73	80	14.2	20.5	20.6	910	1,496	1,647
El Salvador	23	42	40	30.3	31.6	30.8	697	1,464	1,359
Guatemala	65	63	78	N.A.	26.0	24.7	N.A.	1,637	1,940
Mexico 2/	809	966	964	24.9	27.8	29.0	20,121	26,877	27,998
Nicaragua 2/	60	55	62	22.5	23.1	24.0	1,349	1,271	1,488
Panama	47	44	49	15.0	22.1	25.4	706	974	1,245
Caribbean									
Barbados	42	51	50	40.8	30.1	29.1	1,715	1,534	1,456
Dominican Republic	444	330	300	18.5	18.5	26.0	8,216	6,100	7,800
Guadeloupe	67	59	62	29.9	26.5	28.9	2,002	1,564	1,791
Jamaica	170	150	150	28.6	31.2	34.3	4,866	4,683	5,141
Martinique	30	16	16	32.5	29.8	34.4	976	477	551
Trinidad and Tobago	96	95	95	27.1	28.6	30.3	2,599	2,718	2,877
Total	2,770	2,803	2,776	27.2	30.2	31.7	75,298	84,654	88,288
South America:									
Argentina	539	475	478	21.8	18.6	19.1	11,750	8,827	9,128
Brazil	3,556	2,137	2,214	19.0	21.2	21.4	67,703	45,393	47,399
Guyana	91	107	120	37.3	36.6	37.8	3,394	3,922	4,535
Paraguay	62	64	52	14.0	18.0	14.8	870	1,153	772
Peru	118	128	116	68.4	62.2	58.9	8,075	7,965	6,834
Uruguay	10	12	12	14.0	9.9	11.6	140	119	139
Venezuela	108	163	N.A.	36.8	29.7	---	3,973	4,849	N.A.
Total	4,484	3,086	2,992	21.4	23.4	23.0	95,905	72,228	68,807
Africa:									
Rhodesia	21	30	24	43.7	45.8	55.0	917	1,375	1,320
South Africa, Republic of	283	496	445	36.7	37.6	33.9	10,396	18,644	15,090
Total	304	526	469	37.2	38.1	35.0	11,313	20,019	16,410
Asia:									
India 2/	5,844	5,033	6,550	17.9	21.2	20.2	104,503	106,813	132,276
Japan	20	32	32	31.5	27.6	26.9	629	884	860
Pakistan 2/	1,476	1,657	1,826	15.8	17.5	17.3	23,376	29,068	31,539
Philippines	758	756	756	20.2	20.5	28.8	15,296	15,512	15,750
Thailand	423	180	243	11.6	14.6	17.4	4,917	2,623	4,240
Total	8,521	7,658	9,407	17.4	20.2	19.6	148,721	154,900	184,665
Oceania:									
Australia	400	553	569	32.9	33.9	36.2	13,148	18,767	20,621
Grand total	16,479	14,626	16,213	20.9	24.0	23.4	344,385	350,568	378,791

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes acreage and production for noncentrifugal sugar.

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